WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1869.

We have received the premium list the North Carolina Agricultural Fair which occurs at Raleigh on the 19th, 20th, 21st and 22d of October next. The premiums are liberal and we trust the Fair will be well sustained.

THE CAPE FEAR AGRICULTURAL ASSOCI TION will issue their Premium list in a few days. The list is already in type, and the printer is only waiting for names of the Committee, and the rules and regulations, trict. Let them be ready with samples of to complete it.

This problem for American statesmen is one in the solution of which all are in We have a country stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean, and reaching from the Torrid to the Frigid In this vast region we have a population of not over forty millions of human beings scattered over its entire extent which is unsurpassed in capacity for production, whether agricultural or mineral, with enestimable power for manufacturing purposes. American enterprise has penetrated every portion of the Conti nent, and nothing is now lacking but human labor to bring to utility the unmeas urable resources of the country. Immense been the immigration from different parts of Europe, and will continue to flow from the same sources but unfortunately in not sufficient quant ties, and only in the same direction which it has heretofore taken. What induce ments can the region which has not before received any of this European accession to its population now offer to change the current and bring to the South, what it so much wants, agricultura! labor? Can we offer land? the same is before them in the Northwest at cheaper rates. Political ad vantages are the same here as there except that there they will experience no entact with the negro race, towards whor almost all Europeans have a natural aver Climate cannot be put in the scale tile we enjoy a milder winter, w disadvantage of a debilitating summer. If there was nothing to prevent the tide immigration from setting in this we should not in years have enough of it to supply the demands which the mass of labor- eternal No. hat has been said fully ap-

Agricultural Fairs and Agricultural Col.

done only by more labor.

them. Abundance of la-

bor-cheap, skilled labor-will multiply

produce; will cheapen necessaries of life

it will also cheapen wages, but not in the

ratio that it will the former. Politicians

and capitalists have said it was necessary

to protect American industry by a high tar-

iff. See the working of the policy. Men

who own coal mines, stop work and throw

the laborer out when the prices don't suit

the owners. Men and women by thou-

sands work on half time to keep up manu-

facturers prices in New England. Are the

laboring classes benefited? The rich grow

nower must be increased or the country is

a wreck. We must send more abroad

more money ruist come, but it can come

only by producing more, and that can be

leges. Previous to the late sectional war all over the State societies had formed for the improvement of every branch of agriculture, and the liveliest interest was felt and evinced in this most important of all pursuits. Since the close of the war so many causes have combined to interfere with a revival of these societies, that only in a few instances have any steps been taken towards the attainment of so desirable an end. From Greensboro' to the seaboard we have but three of the associations moving to reestablish themselves, or begin such valuable work. The State Fair at Baleigh, the Agricultural exhibition at Henderson, and the Cape Fear Agricultural Association, the last organized only last Spring and just fairly entered upon its course. To estimate the value of these associations and the enter prise they will engender, the emulative spirit of improvement they will develop, and the practical knowledge they will impart, is beyond our power. We cannot too urgently press upon the people the to "Abbottsburg." benefit they will derive from giving every possible encouragement to these yearly exhibitions, whether they be for counties,

and closely cultivated area, the stock raiser, the manufacturer, the machinist, the housewife all can and should lend their aid by acting and contributing to the success of organizations so admirably adapted to foster every branch of industry and develop and secure the kindliest feelings between citizens. Particularly do we appeal to the citizens of the counties representing the Cape Fear Agricultural Association. Its first Fair will be held in November next at the New Grounds now under preparation near this city; and gress of reconstruction, save only that inwhile the agents here are doing and will do all in their power and our citizens will lend them united assistance, we look for similar action from the inhabitants of the whole diseverything which is raised, produced or manufactured, and in November let them come and secure the success of the First Exhibition. They shall receive a hearty welcome from the old town and new city of liant scintillation of Southern genius; it is Wilmington.

from giving expression to some ideas which have often addressed themselves to it been supposed that anybody can farm. That theory and practice have both exploded. "Knowledge is power," and to gain that knowledge we must offer to the youth of the country proper advantages. We of the State in its present condition and must turn to other sources. They do not exist naturally. We must build them.

These sources will be secured in the establishment of agricultural Colleges, and we cannot too early begin to devise means of their old Whig friends refused to fight for their speedy erection. At the coming under any banner called Democratic, are Cape Fear Agricultural Fair will meet representative men from fifteen counties in the Eastern part of the State. The agri- the many others which preceded it, and culture, the soil and climate of that region for one, I have no eulogy to deliver over is peculiar to itself. We suggest this subject now, that these representatives of this great interest may ponder the propriety and necessity of at once founding an institution for the thorough and enlightened education of farmers, planters, gardeners, and fruit growers for the region in which now, whether it ought not to have been they live. At a future day we may develop a plan for the establishment of an Agri cultural College, and now invite the opin ions of those who feel the necessity for opinion of the fitness of those men for such an institution and appreciate the beueficial results which must flow to the agricultural interest of the region which shall establish and foster it.

A few days ago we indicated that this division are also apparent. The scalinwag the production of our staples requires. paper would, under no circumstances, con- and carpet-bag factions are at unmistakamaer wants colton as cheap as he sent to an affiliation with any party which The producer can afford to sell can accept for the expounders of its prinit at one-third its present value if he can ciples and as its leaders such men as now abandance of cheap and reliable hold the political offices of high position Gen. Abbott, and to accomplish this pur-What is said of cotton is equally in North Carolina. We will say also, ju- pose gives the cue to the Standard to shape of sugar, and it may be applied to dicial offices, for they have become as pecies of labor, especially to much partisan spoils as any others in the deed being made to rule out the Standard Politicians, we will not say State. Without discussing the other and Gov. Holden, but it will not succeed. demagogues, meet this argument for cheap | characteristics which mark these indi- The Standard will represent the Liberal saying the laboring classes cannot viduals, they have uniformly exhibited wages are reduced. Now pray persistency of action with unwaver- ber, in good standing, of the new party, and the force of such a remark? ing purpose to the one object-self- in due time will succeed Gen. Abbott, it the ill be the real state of things? INTEREST. Can any honest man, any proposed line of action be adopted, and poor man has to pay one- thinking man, can even any bad man, trust or one-half of what he now those who work only for place and themgets an abundance of the necessa- selves? Take the record of the political ife, can be not afford to work for acrobats of this State, from highest to servative party will reduce true men to the wages he now gets, when every- lowest, and self-interest marks every act. stinted in the house. There are High ambition, patriotic aspiration, noble numbers of laboring men, now at their philanthropy, are unknown in their voca- the very men who will have brought us trades or behind the plow, who would bulary, and unfelt in their cold, spiritless, to that necessity will talk largely about gladly recall the days when sugar was six selfish hearts. North Carolinians, cast and eight cents, bacon the same, flour a from you with scorn these creatures, who, trifle over half what it now is, and every devoid of principle themselves, would Holden is at the bottom of the whole article of wearing apparel at less than half. make you the wretched tools for their own movement, though of course many of its Their wages then were perhaps half what aggrandisement. Will North Carolinians they now are, but they lived better and who have been represented by such pure some time that his Excellency was meditasaved more. We will not ignore the and noble specimens of men as Macon, ting new party affiliations. I see no necescondition of the negroes of the Mangum, Badger, Ruffin and Graham now sity for any new party now. The elections They were then slaves, but they retain in their places Holden, Abbott, are over. Let us await the developments free. Then they bought nothing, Pearson and Pool, living litels upon what Let the true men of the State keep themnow they have to pay for everything. the former embodied in person and prin- selves pure and undefiled, preserve intact They belong to the poor people of ciple? The spirits of the dead and the their organization and thus be ready at the country. The poor of every voices and hearts of the living ery an proper moment to take advantage of the

The Washington Correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, under date of the 29th ult., to us. says that the radicals who are anxious to have workingmen employed in the navyyards discharged therefrom because they refuse to contribute money for political purposes are sadly baffled by the following editorial therein that you agreed with me section of an act approved March 2d, 1867. in thinking it wise not to join in the new It provides : "That no officer or em- party movement too hastily. ploye of the government shall require or request any workingman in any navy-yard be exerted to prevent our people from richer, the poor poorer. Bring labor. Let be removed or discharged for political and I feel particularly solicitous upon this Please let me know how to proceed in order procure good ones, and oblige opinions; and any officer or employe of point because of the importance of a ques the government who shall offend against tion that is daily coming into great prothe provisions of this section, shall be dis- minence and upon which I fear violent

> "This law was passed to keep President of course, to the Chinese immigration Johnson from turning radicals out of the question. Washington navy-yard by Admiral Poore, vast amount of idle water power and the Navy, pointed out the law, and was re- develop the resources of the State. Everystored to his place."

WE are most happy to find that from our able correspondent X we get such support in the positions assumed in the artieles recently occurring in our editorial colmonwealth, the honor of our people as individuals, and the interest of both politieally, financially and morally, we will advance, protect and defend with all the ability we possess. The approbation of our people, next to that of our conscience, is our highest reward.

Name of Postoffice Changed.

We learn that on the petition of the citizens, the name of the Postoflice at "Bla den," in Bladen county, has been changed

The official vote gives Senter, Governor districts or States. They should inter- elect of this State, 65,330 majority. His est all. The planter with his broad vote was 120,204. Stokes received 54,874, we have no prejudice to overcome in favor from Chinese suffrage or C acres, the small farmer with his compact Total vote 175,078.

Messrs. Editors : - Your readers may remember that some time ago I asked you to explain the meaning of the new party movement, the organization of which, though not then avowed, was apparent. Developments since that date have been both rapid and surprising, and have culminated in the consummation of a complete political revolution in the State. Every principle contended for by the socalled Conservative party during the provolved in the demand for amnesty, has been surrendered, whether honorably or

not, I will not say. HORACE GREELEY'S platform is sweeping the State and the South. Universal suffrage and universal amnesty is everywhere the watch-word and the reply. It is no from a Southern brain, or timely and brila "hated Yankee" idea that our Southern In this connection we cannot refrain people are adopting so greedily and upon which they seem to plume and pride themselves as much as a young woman does upus as of vital importance. Too long has on her first babe. Ere long we shall doubtless hear men who fought during the whole war anathematized and denounced as "not true to the South." because they cannot bring them to join the new party. which it is coolly proposed shall be known have no heart to speak of the University as the LIBERAL REPUBLICAN PARTY. Very soon, doubtless, all anti-republicans will be classed with "infidels and secessionists" and democrats. It is to be hoped that those gentlemen who through tender consideration for the feelings and prejudices now satisfied.

> But the Conservative party seems about as impotent under that name as under its dead body Called upon, as I am now, to make an

entire change of front, to make a comp ste

all this in spite of his many treasons

parties. The surrender of principle and

position proposed to be made by the Con-

necessity of choosing between a scallawag

and a carpet-bagger, between Holden and

Abbott, and then to influence that choice

"wisdom," "sound policy," "accepting

the situation," and all such stuff ad nau-

seam. I would be willing to wager that

aiders and abettors are not aware of it .-

disorder of the enemy-for both Holden

and Abbott are our enemies, enemies in

every sense of the word. We may thus

gain the balance of power if no more, and

of the North and against the South. The ship.

For the Journal.

his State and to his many

surrender both in substance and form in ought to enjoy the protection of the laws like name and principle—in a word, to join the other citizens Republican party after having fought it The Convention also laid down a plat- but one change of cars ! from its organization, the question occurs form, in which occurs the following to me if it be right to make this surrender Resolved, That land monopolies are at vasubversion of free institutions, as also the social resisted? This is a very serious question, and political well being of the laboring masses. and upon the answer to it depends our ed to agriculture should be given in reasonable their positions who have taken the lead such as have declared their intention to become since the war in political matters. This, however, is a matter I do not wish to disand should be encouraged to dispose of the same cuss here. It is sufficient to say that conin small parcels, at reasonable prices, to actual fusion prevails in the Conservative camp. settlers that they may thus become identified with the seil, as responsible, intelligent citizens. In the Radical camp disorder, discord and ble enmity, the apple of discord being the reversion of the seat in the United States Senate now occupied by Gen. Jos. C. Ab-

essive taxation in the South, pretty substantial "encouragement" is given to private land owners to part with their properbott. Gov. Holden desires to supplant ty at small prices in the present scarcity of Morton's, was also committed to jail Sanlabor. These things, together with the day; and he, being one of the native, detone of the Press generally, show unmisits comes for a new party, for which everytakably the feeling of the Northern people thing is now ripe. A feeble effort is inand the reasons therefor. But opposition to Chinese immigration not confined to the North alone, we find t here at the South as well. The Raleigh Republican party and Gov. Holden will in Sentinel has thrown the whole weight of its six months be a respectable man and a meminfluence against it. In its issue of 5th

Chinese are good laborers, wonderfully app

to learn, docile, obedient, and when kindly

of labor alone, but must also under scru-

South will diminish Northern profits,

There has recently been held in Philadel-

ing is their report, adopted without amend-

Mr. A. C. Cameron (Ill.), presented the report

Whereas, Interested and unprincipled capital-

own citizens, by the introduction of Coolie labor;

our institutions, are compelled to incur great ex-

pense towards educating themselves and chil-

defending human rights for the benefit of all the

which would imperil its continuance and the de-

opposed in toto to the importation of a servile

Resolved, That we do and the rigid enforce

Resolved. That voluntary Chinese emigration

s as follows

coolie importation

August that paper says it is "of opinion been able to inform ourselves, the press generally of the State has either shirked the question or is of opinion with the Senthis new party movement. The Sentinel forms this opinion after having "for some time watched the progress of the safe one. movement and noted with no small degree of interest the effect that Chinese immigration has had upon the communities into which they have been introduced." As this is all mere assertion and individual opinion, we may be pardoned for putting in as a setmuch respect as those of the Sentinel. I refer to COMMODORE MATHEW F. MAURY, whose reputation is co-extensive with the knowledge of science throughout the world. The value of the testimony of such | been a mighty accomplishment. witness must be my apology for asking

has once before appeared in your columns: LETTER FROM COMMODORE MAURY.

you to publish his letter in full, though it

"LEXINGTON, VA., July 10, 1869. DEAR SIR, - Your letter of the 5th reached me

defeat both of these specially obnoxious men and select some one more agreeable this morning too late, owing to our mail connections, for my reply to reach you in time for our ful, and effective than negro labor, and I consider Messrs. Editors: - I was much gratified

after writing my last letter to receive the 'After Jamaica, Trinidad is the largest of the Journal of the 26th, and to find from your British West India Islands, and that it did not pine and dwindle as Jamaica has done, is, I am introduction of coolie labor

been in the country, and have paid some atten-The influence of your paper will, I trust, tion to their traits of character. As domestics procure good ones, and oblige "Yours, truly,
"M. F. MAURY."

We presume that it will not be attempted missed the service of the United States." hands will be laid by politicians. I refer, to show either a want of knowledge, truth or capacity in Com. MAURY upon the value of Chinese laborers to the South.

navy-yard and putting his own friends in. The pressing want of the South is labor, people with the rights of American citi- outlaws concerned in the murder of ex-Its efficiency was tested some weeks ago skilled and unskilled labor. The great zens? This, if presented as an original, by a man who was discharged from the quantity of arable uncultivated lands, the abstract isolated proposition, might well at the request of some hungry members of untold wealth lying buried in the bosom of the Rapple white, Stephen Lowry, Calvin Oxendine, be their duty, when opposition became the Grand Army of the Republic. The the earth, attest this fact. Even if we had suffrage, who acquiesces in placing in the Andrew Strong and John Dial. All of man appealed to the Secretary of the the capital we could not for want of labor hands of his former slaves, embittered against him as they are, is estopped from where we feel the pressing need of more less, tractable Chinese. These people do gro. They were brought to this city for To supply this want immigration socie- the law of the land the moment they put ties have from time to time been formed. their feet upon our soil, and become en- jail, the jail of Robeson county being At first additional labor was sought for on. | titled to all the privileges of Americans us | deemed too insecure to keep them safely. ly in Europe. To European immigration soon as they become citizens, without re- They are now securely lodged in our jail, we had been accustomed. By means of it gard to race, color or former condition .umns. The honor of our State as a com- State after State had been populated. But This state of things prevents the possibility there are yet other Western States to be of any such mighty revolution resulting settled up, which with their magnificent from their introduction, as it is alleged, public domain, are able to bid higher for resulted from the introduction of Africans. immigrants than are we of the South, and The Africans were savages and slaves .for this reason, to say nothing of the preju- The Chinese are free men. We have no dice existing against us because of the in- hesitation in saying, give the American stitution of slavery, we have met with lit- citizen of Chinese blood every right that ly from the others. We deem it improper to take it. tle success in diverting the tide of Euro- any other American citizen can enjoy. It to publish any of the facts contained in pean immigration from its accustomed is as a set-off to negro suffrage that we es- Dial's confession, as the prisoners are yet channel. But when the Pacific Railroad pecially desire Chinese suffrage. Just in was finished, China became available to us proportion as the negroes are converted as a depot for an unlimited supply of la- into a reliable laboring population will the Superior Court held for Robeson last week before it I yielded to it and joined in meabor. Whether we shall take advantage of antagonism between them and the whites as appointed, owing to the absence of sures for its support, but never believed in it or not, seems now to be the "coming" disappear and the proper relation between Judge Russell, these prisoners will have to or desired its success. As a proof of this, question. It seems to me we ought and labor and capital be established. As soon for many reasons. We can obtain the de- as by the introduction of additional labor. sired amount of labor sooner from China the negroes find they are not masters of a special term should be ordered by the treat for peace. I determined to seize the has been extended by order of Gen. Camby than from Europe, because the Western the situation, just as soon and no sooner Governor. States will not compete with us for Chi- will they cease to vote en masse against the nese labor, or if they do the supply is am- white people and property owners of the ply sufficient for us all. With the Chinese State. We apprehend, then, no difficulty

Wilmingon Railway Bridge Company. Editors Journal, Wilmington:

treated, affectionate and submissive crea You announce the arrival of the down The introduction of them is the render them reliable as laborers. We can lotte and Rutherford Railroad, and that obtain the desired amount of additional labor cheaper from China than elsewhere, and at such price and in such quantity as lands at nominal prices to Yankee adven- | been a mighty accomplishment." turers and foreign capitalists, but will en-The writer concurs in those words

able them to retain them in their own 'mighty accomplishment," "a great work has been accomplished," as said Webster Unfortunately, however, the condition of affairs in the country is such the subwhen addressing the forty thousand peoject cannot receive fair fair investigation ple assembled at the base of Bunker Hill and discussion upon it merits as a question monument. Who set this ball in motion, who has followed it up and rolled it on to tiny from a partisan and sectional stand point. The North, with the command of full fruition? Who had the magic influmigration is bitterly opposed to Chinese destitute condition of our railroads in 1866? will justify. immigration to the South, because it fears thereby to lose its great preponderance in The answer is, Hon. R. R. Bridgers, than new policy evoked after much thought the National Councils. Northern labor, whom no man deserves more of the Wilskilled and unskilled, opposes it on the mington railroad interest. Mr. Bridgers but owing to the complexion and managefurther ground that additional labor in the to report upon Coolie labor, The followgreat credit of not only beginning this of the Special Committee on Coolie Labor, which work, but of working out its success. It is the important connecting link that ists are endeavoring to lower the wages of the binds the railways south of the Cape Fear mechanics and laborers of the United States, our with those north of it, thus making conand whereas, our working people, the pillars of tinuous iron bands from New York to New Orleans, by the coast line.

> dren, towards the support of government, and Much progress has been made through influence in improving world; and whereas, Coolie laborers would be under no such obligations, and would therefore coast line since his Presidency of the be able to undersell with their labor that of our Wilmington and Weldon Railroad. May citizens, degrade the dignity of the laborer, and thus lead to a state of pauperism and vassalage he long continue with his staff of able assistants to direct the improvement of this velopment of our true republican principles; great line-destined at no distant day to Resolved, That while we appreciate the benefits to be derived from voluntary emigration, we are be the principal line of travel and freight between the NORTH and SOUTH. race to fulfil contracts entered into on a foreign

> It is the only line that is capable of being put in condition to be run with entire ment of the law of Congress of 1862, prohibiting satety at the rate of fifty (50) miles per hour, or to run from New Orleans

> > This is all possible, and with as much (25) miles per hour.

elected a Magistrate in Columbia township and subsequently arraigned on charges of entizens. Individual owners of extensive tracts of larceny, was brought to the city Sunday morning and placed in jail. Yesterday he was bailed out in the sum of \$200 by Geo. Z. French, white carpet-bagger, and An-Upon this plank of the platform we have thony Howe, a colored Radical fanatic only time to remark that by means of ex- who with French rejoices in being one of the Aldermen of this thus degraded city.

Toney Pigford, a colored accomplice of luded negroes of the county, is left to vine

THE CORN CROP OF NEW HANDVER. - We have recently had occasion to personally inspect a portion of the standing erop of corn in this county, and have conversed that the enterprise cannot prove otherwise with gentlemen of judgment, and acquainof the country," and so far as we have lable yield. From what we could see and gather, we are led to the conclusion that the crop has been damaged about one-half Especially is this true of those by the drought. It may go a little over or papers that are taking a prominent part in a little under this estimate; but it is ivery nearly correct and we deem the estimate a them.

THE DOWN PASSENGER TRAIN on the Wil mington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad yesterday afternoon ran into the city to the proper depot across the new iron railoff the assertion and opinion of a gentle- way bridges which span both branches of man whose views are entitled to at least as the Cape Fear. This is the first passenger train which has yet accomplished this feat, and it is a fact worthy of notice. In enabling the train to do this there has

Daily Journal, 1st.

THE FIRST bale of new cotton was received at Norfolk Friday last. It was forwarded by Messrs. O. G. Parsley & Co. of this city, and was classed as low middling. and sold for 45 cents per pound-a much higher price than was paid in New York

THE FISHERIES OF OUR COAST .-- While the crops have to a great extent proved failures, it is pleasing to know that the assured by residents there, chiefly owing to the fisheries on the coast in the vicinity of this city promise to prove quite profitable durthe most faithful creatures in the world. I have | ing the season which has now begun. We hear of many large hauls and the fish apand laborers, gardeners, and cultivators of the pear to be abundant and run favorably.to contribute or pay any money for politcommitting themselves unadvisedly to any other people. From the first that arrive I should other people. From the first that arrive I should other people. This trade is destined to prove quite im others had passed ordinances of secession ical purposes, nor shall any workingman new party or to any new course of action, like to have a cook and two house servants.— portant the present year, and "fishermen's uck" something more than a mere slang

> THE ROBESON OUTLAWS. - Sheriff Howell. of Robeson, and a posse consisting of seven men yesterday arrived on the train from But will it be expedient to clothe these Lumberton with seven of the robbers and Sheriff King, of that county. These prisadmit of a negative answer. But it is not oners are named Shoemaker John, alias them are mulattoes with the exception of refusing the right of suffrage to the harm- Shoemaker John, who is a full-blooded nenot come here as slaves. They are free by the purpose of confinement in our county where they will be well-guarded, and at the apparent security of which the prisoners themselves expressed surprise.

John Dial, one of this party, has turned State's evidence and made a full confession of the whole affair. He is lodged separateto be tried. There being no term of the the torrent of secession swept everything await trial until the February term unless to meet Governor Stanley at Kinston and

oerned in this murder of Mr. King are yet burg, I took open grounds in the Standard brother in-law will now lead as in prayer, Lowry, Henderson Oxendine, and Boss eighty peace meetings were held in the than honest men.

Strong (all mulattoes). Every effort will be made to effect their capture.

P. S. -Since writing the above we learn surest way to control the negroes and to passenger train of the Wilmington, Char- that Shoemaker John has made a confession, in which he implicates Andrew it ran into the city by the new iron bridges Strong and Tom Lowry. It will therefore to its proper depot, &c. You add, "In be useless for any attempt to be made to will not compel our people to sell their enabling the train to do this there has sue out a habeas corpus, as the evidence is deemed sufficient to convict.

Daily Journal 2d.

Robeson County Murderers and Robbers Captured.

LUMBERTON, August 29th. Editors Journal: - As so many reports, and many of them incorrect, in regard to affairs in this county have been circulated, I will give you an account so far as the vast and daily increasing European im- ence to raise a loan for this purpose in the prudence and a proper regard to publicity by a majority of 20,000.

The militia turned out in large force about two weeks since to hant up these outlaws, has worked hard to accomplish this result, ment of such undisciplined crowds, mostly and while he has been aided by other gen- colored, they did but little in the way of phia a NATIONAL LABOR CONVENTION, tlemen, and among them Colonel Cowan effecting the object desired, but within the Among others, a committee was appointed and Captain Drane, Presidents of connect- last few days a large number, about ing railways, yet its leadership has been twenty, have been caught and lodged in and general amnesty. I am glad that Vir his, and the public must give him the jail, in a more quiet way. Among them four of the murderers of Reuben King, to wit : John Dial, George Applewhite, Calvin Oxendine and Stephen Lowry, two can principles. Governor Walker, no only of the six who were present at the shooting of King and Ward are still at large. All of these fellows are mulattoes of the old issue, always free and always and who will not be cheerful and zealous great scoundrels. On Friday evening last in its support. It is fair to judge of the 'Shoemaker John" was brought down from Fayetteville under arrest; he is also one of those outlawed by Judge Russell, -Andrew Strong, who was released on bail last week, has been rearrested and placed in jail. Enough has been done, we think, to break up the gang who have infested this county for the last five years.

> The trial of these fellows will do doubt implicate many others, and bring to light robberies and murders which are now in the dark. A court is very much needed to try these criminals at an early day, as a strong guard has to be kept all the while to prevent escape. The people through New York in twenty-four (24) hours, with the country are much rejoiced at the capon application. A general act would not ture of these fellows, and a feeling of safety, not expressed for some time, will now the privileges conferred would be abused prevail. I will add that not one of those by all such. The act of asking implies safety as trains are now run twenty-five now in jail is white, and but few who bad feeling in this county between the free mulatto and the black negro, as shown WILSON T. MORTON, the thief who was by the fact that the former would not trust any of the latter in any of their murder or robbery enterprises.

> > We publish the following from the New York Herald as a matter of record for fu-

> > > North Carolina Politics.

Washington, Aug. 15, 1869.

The great moral effect of the recent elections in Virginia on politics and parties in the South renders the views of prominent public men in this section at the present ime interesting throughout the country. Your correspondent, therefore, availed himself of the opportunity afforded by a recent visit to Raleigh, the capital of the State of North Carolina, to call on Goverthan injurious to the permanent interest | tance with the fact, in regard to the pro- his sentiments on public affairs. He found nor Holden for the purpose of ascertaining the Governor very affable and communicative. He does not believe in a dogged and obstinate adherence to exploded or dead ssues, but acts on the principle that a statesman must keep up with the progress of events, if he cannot guide and control

Your correspondent introduced the conversation by remarking :- I notice, Governor, that you have been particularly honored by the opposition paper since my arrival here, which represents that you were one of the most prominent instigators of the rebellion in the State, and supported the doctrine of secession, and that you only changed your opinions when the rebellion became a failure. I should like to be able to present your own account of the matter.

Governor-the information you seek is such as I shall have pleasure in communicating. Like other public men, my acts are open to criticism, and in the present temper of a portion of the southern people I am continually the subject of misrepresentation by those who have not yet learned the necessity of yielding to circumstances which they cannot control. The assertion that I was an active advocate of the right of secession is entirely unfounded. As a native of this State I always took a warm interest in everything relating to State affairs. My position in national politics prior to the war was that of an old fashioned Jackson democrat. That was a party that always achered to the

principles of national unity, while it strenuously labored to define and maintain the right of local government in the States, as guaranteed by the constitution. When secession became imminent, in the early part of 1861, I took strong grounds against it. North Carolina as you are doubtless others had passed ordinances of secession that I and my friends yielded to the movement, which now like a whirlwind swept everything before it. The secession party was not composed exclusively of democrats. Men of all shades of national politics joined in it, when resistance would have been

pass the Union men had no alternative left but to fall into the current. Correspondent-Your case, then, was similar to that of A. H. Stevens and other public men in the South, who after op-

unavailing, to go with their States? Governor-Exactly so, and I felt it to in prose and in verse, in fiction, tragedy be my duty when the issue of the war was and history, have been rendered into dead decided against us to lose no time in ac. languages are by no means rare. "It cepting the arbitrament of the sword and seems," says the Chicago Times, "almost submit to the central government. My wicked that the great ability and valuable honest convictions were always opposed time necessary to such work should be to the doctrine of secession, and if there absolutely wasted in the accomplishment was an apparent sacrifice of principle it of what remains merely a curiosity for a was the result of the peculiar and prevail- limited number of literary men, when, ing doctrines of State rights forced on men | properly employed, they might contribute

ne "iron-clad" oath? Governor-My position on the question

was so well understood by the Commanding General (Canby) and the authorities at Washington that I was not required to Correspondent-I should like to know

what course you pursued during the war. Governor-As I before remarked, when in 1862 I earnestly urged Governor Vance first occasion to obtain peace on the basis to the 30th of September. Three of the outlaws and robbers con. of a restored Union. Accordingly in 1863,

State. But in September of that year my printing office was sacked by Confederate troops from Richmond, and the peace movement was repressed by the military was in great personal peril from this pe riod till General Sherman reached Raleigl being constartly denounced as a Lincoln ite and a traitor to the Confederacy. Being an unconditional Union man, I gladl hailed the incoming of the Union troops I endeavored as Provisional Governor to carry out the so-called plan of President Johnson on a legal basis. Failing in that I took ground for the Howard amendment as soon as it was adopted. That failing to restore the Union, I advocated the reconstruction acts and took open ground for them two months before they were passed In 1865 I was defeated for Governor by the disloyal element, and in 1868 was elected for four years by the loyal vote of the State

Correspondent-What effect, if any, have the late elections in Virginia had on the public sentiment of this State?

Governor-No particular effect, for the reason that the people of Virginia, by their recent vote, have simply placed themselves where the republicans of North Carolina have been from the first-that is, for allowing every male citizen to vote. This is what I understand by universal suffrage ginia thas sol decided, but I regret the instrumentalities employed. Governor Wells and his party would be the best guardians of this and other great republi doubt, means well, and received the support of a considerable number of good citizens; but he is under obligations to many who do not love the government Walker tree by its fruits. It is for Con gress to decide whether Virginia shall be admitted or not with the new government just chosen.

Correspondent-- 1 am going to put what the lawyers would call a leading question Are you in favor of having all political disabilities removed from all classes of persons engaged in the late rebellion Governor-I am in favor of restoring

full political rights to every man who will ask them. Correspondent-Then you do not tayo

a general act of oblivion? Governor- I am willing and desiron that all should have their rights restored

be appreciated by a great number, and submission and a desire to act up to the requirements of the constitution and the Union. Such act of liberality on the part of the conquerer so soon after a great civil war has never been recorded in history. They have already been pardoned. What they now want is the right to sit in the Legislature and hold other offices. Let those who desire to do so ask for it, and I am in favor of giving such right.

Correspondent - Are any effectual effort being made to establish a system of free schools in the States accessible to the children of all classes

Governor-Earnest and active steps at being taken to establish free public school We have an excellent superintendent (h) Rev. S. S. Ashley, formerly of Massachu setts. He is preparing the work with zea and ability. The schools will be commenced at an early day. The university is reviving and will be sustained. The people of North Carolina have always been more devoted to the cause of education than any other State formerly slavehold ing. This feeling continues, and with the aid of Northern friends, who are settling among us, we hope soon to have a good system of public instruction in the State The children of the two races will have separate schools and separate universities but the provision will be as liberal and

thorough for the colored as for the whites. Jorrespondent-I should like to know something about the financial condition of the State; the relative position, as charge

on the public revenue of the various kinds of securities issued or authorized to be issued, and the effect of the late decision of the Supreme Court of the State on such Governor-The Supreme Court has de

cided that the debt of the State, contract ed before the rebellion, is good. This amounts to about \$18,100,000. It has also decided that the debt for unfinished work is equally good, and that there is no limit to taxation for these debts. The latter is about \$16,240,000. The amount of appro priations that fell under the decision of the court is \$5,100,000—that is, this debt is invalid and falls. The special tax bonds are at present better than the old, for the reason that a special tax is levied and is being collected, and must be applied to meet the interest on the new bonds, where as the State will be obliged again to fund the interest on another half year of the bonds. I feel sure that ultimately the State will be able to pay every dollar sho

Correspondent-What is your opinion as to the prospects of this year's crop in this

Governor-Most favorable. From infor mation obtained from all parts of the State I think they are fully equal to those of 1860, the best ever produced. The wheat crop is larger. Corn, since the copious rains of the present week also promises to be much larger than that of any previous year. If nothing happens to injure the cotton, I think it may reach 200,000 bales -the quantity produced in 1860-which at present prices will bring more than twice as much money into the State as did the

Much more conversation ensued, in which his Excellency expressed it as his opinion that the State was rapidly recu perating from the effects of the war, and that with returning prosperity the politi cal asperities would gradually diminish. certain destruction. When it became cer-My conversations with men of all shades of tain that the ordinance of secession would politics, from unrepentent rebels to extreme loyalists, lead me to think the Gov ernor does not exaggerate the extent to which political, social and industrial re construction has already taken place.

Somebody in Italy has been translating Dante's "Inferno" into Hebrew, and the instances where modern productions, both with bayonets presented to their breasts. great things to the living world, and assist Correspondent-How did you get over its scientific, literary and artistic progress wonderfully.

The general opinion in England in re gard to the International Boat Race is that the race was thoroughly well contested, and both crews are praised for plack and

J. Ross Brown contradicts the report that the Chinese government has rejected the Burlingame treaty, and says that the ratification is only deferred until the return of the embassy, which is still in En rope about to visit St. Petersburg.

The time for paying six months interest on debts under the Stay Law, in Virginia,

An Ohio camp-meeting leader announce